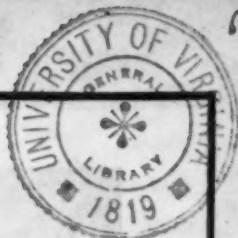


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# Lloyds Bank Limited

## MONTHLY REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 1935



# Lloyds Bank Limited

Head Office: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



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# Lloyds Bank Limited

## Monthly Review

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New Series—Vol. 6

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No. 67

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### Notes of the Month

*The Money Market.*—While money remains very easy, it is perhaps less plentiful than earlier in the summer. Holiday currency requirements by the public have reduced the banks' cash resources to some extent, and it is noticeable that on the Wednesday following the August bank holiday the note circulation rose to the record height of £411·8 millions. Since then some of the holiday notes have been paid back into the banks, but the circulation is still greater than in June. Meanwhile the total of Treasury bills issued by tender and still outstanding has been steadily increasing, and has now risen from £485·0 millions at the end of June to £520·0 millions on August 24th. There is further evidence that most of this increase can be traced to the Exchange Equalisation Account's gold purchases in support of the franc and to the consequent reduction in its holdings of Treasury bills. These movements mean that fresh Treasury bills are having to be taken up by the banks and the money market, and this has helped to steady discount rates. During August the average tender rate for Treasury bills ran slightly in excess of 11s. per cent., or about  $\frac{9}{16}$  per cent. The banks were not buyers of Treasury bills with their full three months to run, and so "hot" Treasury bills were only quoted nominally at  $\frac{1}{16}$  per cent. The banks, however, bought Treasury bills with up to about ten weeks to run, mostly at their minimum buying rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and so bill-brokers were able to secure a small turn by tendering for bills and by selling them to the banks after holding them for a few weeks. Meanwhile they have to finance their bills by borrowing from the banks, and this has caused the demand for short loans to be well maintained.



*The Foreign Exchanges.*—Since the return of Dr. Colijn, the Dutch Prime Minister, to power the London foreign exchange market has been quiet. The gold *bloc* exchanges have been very steady, and only casual support by the British Control proved necessary. The Netherlands Bank has been able to recover part of the gold lost during the political crisis at the end of July, and early in August the Dutch Bank rate was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., and the French Bank rate from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. Still, forward rates for the French, Dutch and Swiss currencies remain at fairly heavy discounts, and confidence is not yet fully restored. The Italian rate for spot lire is rigorously controlled by the Italian authorities at lire  $60\frac{1}{2}$  to the pound. On basis of Frs. 75 to the pound it should stand at about lire 56. Forward lire are at a very heavy discount, but it has been difficult to deal in them for quite a long time.

The main movement of the month has been a sudden weakening of the dollar, which depreciated temporarily against sterling from \$4.94 to over \$4.98. It has since partially recovered to \$4.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ . This movement was largely due to further heavy silver purchases made in London by the American authorities in order to check a threatened collapse of silver prices. As it is, the spot price of silver has weakened since July 1st from 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 29d. per ounce, and certain difficulties have developed in Bombay, where big speculative positions existed. The immediate outlook for the dollar is a little difficult to gauge. Normally it appreciates during the autumn months, and international political developments may stimulate an efflux of funds from Europe to the United States. On the other hand, if the American authorities continue supporting the London silver market, their purchases may prove large enough to check any improvement in the dollar. The United States is also not likely to export much wheat this season, and this may make the autumn movement of the exchange less pronounced.

*The Stock Exchange.*—Early in August markets displayed considerable strength. There were further advances in gilt-edged securities, and industrials rose under the leadership of the iron and steel group, which responded to the new agreement between British steel interests and the Continental steel Cartel. Brewery and tobacco shares were also strong. Home rails responded to the good holiday traffic returns, but their advance was not very marked. The oil market was

fairly active, but rubber and tea shares were dull. Gold mines strengthened; but mainly as the result of professional support. In the foreign bond market Brazilian issues were weak, as a result of the dubious exchange outlook.

During the latter half of August an abrupt change came over the whole of the Stock Exchange. The breakdown of the three-power negotiations in Paris over the Abyssinian question came as a sudden shock and caused a sharp fall in prices. The total amount of selling may not have been excessive, but there was a general feeling of nervousness and little inclination to buy. Hence dealers were obliged to mark prices down heavily in order to protect themselves. There is no doubt that many share prices had previously stood at levels which were very high in proportion to current dividends, and as usually is the case during a period of rising prices, there were a certain number of weak holders who had to sell out in a hurry so soon as a serious international crisis threatened. The fact that they could still sell at a profit must have made some of them all the more eager to get rid of these holdings. From their point of view the recent setback, serious though it has been, will have created a healthier position. The British internal trade outlook appears—apart from international politics—as encouraging as it has been during recent months, and intrinsically British industrial shares are as sound as they were a few months ago. The trouble was that the advance in Stock Exchange prices had been too rapid, and markets were not able to resist a sudden shock.

*Overseas Trade.*—July witnessed a definite improvement in our overseas trade. Imports rose to £61·8 millions, against £57·8 millions in June and £58·0 millions in July last year, while raw material imports rose to £17·0 millions, against £15·7 millions in June and £16·6 millions in July last year. Compared with a year ago the increase in raw material imports was mainly in metals, wool and oil-seeds. There were appreciable decreases in imports of raw cotton, timber and rubber. Exports of British goods amounted to £36·4 millions, against £32·9 millions in June and £33·2 millions in July last year, while those of manufactured goods alone came to £28·4 millions, against £25·5 millions in June and £26·0 millions in July last year. The improvement since

1934 is spread over practically every class of manufactured goods, but is most pronounced in the case of iron and steel, machinery, vehicles and cotton goods. Re-exports amounted to £4.0 millions, against £5.2 millions in June and £4.1 millions a year ago. The decline since June may be seasonal.

Description	Jan.-July, 1934	Jan.-July, 1935	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
Total Imports ... ..	419.9	420.5	+ 0.6
Retained Imports ... ..	386.8	387.9	+ 1.1
Raw Material Imports ... ..	125.1	119.8	- 5.3
Manufactured Goods Imports ... ..	98.8	103.8	+ 5.0
Total Exports, British Goods ... ..	223.0	242.9	+19.9
Coal Exports ... ..	18.2	18.3	+ 0.1
Iron and Steel Exports ... ..	19.1	21.2	+ 2.1
Cotton Exports ... ..	34.1	35.4	+ 1.3
British Manufactured Goods Exports ... ..	171.9	189.0	+17.1
Re-exports ... ..	33.1	32.6	- 0.5
Total Exports ... ..	256.1	275.5	+19.4
Visible Trade Balance ... ..	-163.8	-145.0	+18.8

The results for the first seven months of the year point to a notable improvement in our export trade, with a consequent decrease in our adverse trade balance. The official analysis of the returns for the first half-year shows that between 1934 and 1935 imports from the Empire increased from £140.7 to £143.9 millions, while those from foreign countries fell from £221.5 to £215.5 millions. Exports to the Empire rose from £85.5 to £95.9 millions, while those to foreign countries rose from £104.2 to £110.6 millions. There has thus been a shifting of our overseas trade from foreign to Empire markets.

*Commodity Prices.*—British wholesale prices continued to advance slowly until early August, but there has since been a moderate set-back. This is most noticeable in food prices, and too much stress should not be laid upon it, as certain commodities, such as eggs, potatoes, and cheese are subject at this time of year to wide and divergent seasonal movements. Cereal prices have, on the whole, remained firm, but meat prices have been irregular. Among industrial materials, cotton has been uneven, but wool steady at slightly below the highest level of July. Silk is rather firmer, but jute and hemp are

cheaper. Copper and lead have risen since July, but there has been a sharp fall in spot tin. Rubber is also rather cheaper.

As regards wholesale prices abroad, American prices were slowly advancing up to the middle of August, while French prices were falling. German wholesale prices have risen since the beginning of July. The advance in Italian wholesale prices during May, June and July amounts to 7.2 per cent., while since July, 1934, they have risen by nearly 18 per cent.

The official British cost-of-living index number for August 1st was 43 per cent. above its pre-war level. There was no change during July, but an increase of one point since August 1st, 1934. The index number of retail food prices remained unchanged during July at 26 per cent. above its pre-war level, but on August 1st registered an increase of three points over the previous year. Potatoes cheapened during July, but butter and eggs rose in price.

## Home Reports

### The Industrial Situation

Home trade continues to expand, and in some cases the normal holiday stoppages had to be curtailed. There was little sign of any of the usual holiday stagnation in trade. The capital goods industries continue to take the lead. Steel production in July was 85,000 tons, or 11·8 per cent. higher than in July, 1934, most sections of the engineering industry remain very busy, and building activity remains unabated. Building plans passed during July were only just below the May record. Industries engaged on the manufacture of "consumers' goods" still lag behind to some extent, but news from the textile industries is becoming more encouraging. Further indications of the revival in trade are found in the July expansion in electricity production, and improvement in our overseas trade. There is also strong general evidence that home consumption is expanding. Unemployment at the end of July fell just below 2,000,000 for the first time for five years, while the number of insured persons in employment has risen to 10,381,000, which is a new high record. During the August bank holiday week the note circulation rose to £411 millions, which again is a record, and the latest bankers' clearing returns also show that money is circulating more freely. The retail trade returns for the end of July show an improvement of 6·7 per cent. over the previous year, and the holiday railway traffic returns have been good. All these details indicate that large sections of the population are to-day spending more freely. Recent developments over the Abyssinian question have unsettled the Stock Exchange, while wholesale prices have recently tended to weaken. Still, unless anything serious occurs in the international field, there appears to be no reason why the trade revival should not make further progress.

News from overseas has in some ways become more encouraging. Empire reports are on the whole good. Australia continues to make progress, and activity continues in South Africa. The Indian monsoon has been good. Canadian business has been slightly disturbed by reports of damage to the wheat crop and by the impending general election. America's internal trade is improving steadily and the summer recession was less marked than usual. The political outlook, however, remains uncertain. In South America, the Brazilian exchange



outlook is dubious. Argentine business conditions have improved, but prolonged drought in the North is causing anxiety.

Reports from Europe are variable. The industries of the gold bloc countries, France, Holland and Switzerland, are still feeling the pressure of over-valued currencies, but the new French Government decrees have had a better reception than might have been expected. Belgian industry has improved since the devaluation of the belga, but internal wholesale prices have risen sharply and there has been a moderate increase in the cost of living. The German capital goods industries are more active, but there are signs of a deterioration in the general standard of living. Italy is over-shadowed by war preparations, and while many industries are now fully employed, the economic and financial outlook must be regarded as uncertain. News from Scandinavia is, on the whole, good, but Sweden reports a slight recession since the earlier part of the year.

### Agriculture

*England and Wales.*—According to an official report the corn harvest was begun during July under ideal conditions. The yield of barley and oats is rather below the ten years' average, but that of wheat is the same. It is not yet certain if there will be an average yield of potatoes. Rain is needed for all root crops. The yield of hops is not expected to be up to the ten years' average and the yield of seeds hay is below, but that of meadow hay is above average. The shortage of keep has affected cattle, but they are doing fairly well. Sheep and lambs are in good condition. Milk yields show a decline.

*Scotland.*—The dry weather and hot sun have led to an early harvest. Wheat withstood the conditions best and promises to be of excellent quality and good yield. Main crop potatoes are making good progress, but growth on light land is retarded. Turnips are below average, but sugar beet is strong and healthy. In the produce markets very few samples of old grain are available, but prices are unsettled; a few parcels of new barley and oats have been forward. Potatoes are rather dull at around £6 per ton. Quality in the livestock markets has been up to average and first-grade bullocks of light or medium weight have met a ready sale. Sheep have been in demand with lambs of all qualities showing an advance in price.

## Coal

*Hull.*—South Yorkshire and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Collieries are very well stemmed for all descriptions, and prices are very firm. In the West Yorkshire section, however, nut fuels are in ready supply with prices barely steady.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—The market generally is dull, particularly for spot trade, for which financial difficulties abroad may be largely responsible. Bunker classes are in better demand; but, speaking generally, business is limited and recent prices are only maintained with difficulty.

*Sheffield.*—Industrial fuels are in good demand at firm prices. The export market is quiet and there is little demand for either prompt shipment or forward deliveries. Business in household fuels is also quiet.

*Cardiff.*—There is little alteration in the South Wales market. Stocks of large coal are excessive and pit stoppages have become more frequent. The French and Italian positions are largely responsible for these. Sized coals are scarce and command about 2s. per ton over the minimum price.

*Newport.*—Foreign shipments during July amounted to 178,000 tons, a decrease of 6,000 tons since the previous month and an increase of 2,000 tons over July last year. Dock shipments, foreign and coastwise, during July were 240,000 tons against 231,000 tons in June and 216,000 tons in July last year. Working is still irregular, but colliery outputs were slightly higher than during June last, or July last year. Patent fuel shipments only amounted to 1,000 tons compared with 10,000 tons in June and 16,500 to us in July, 1934. Coke shipments also showed a marked decline.

*Swansea.*—Best quality anthracites have maintained a very good tone and prices are well held. Second qualities are irregular, but thirds are generally in good demand. Shipments to the Continent are slow, but Canadian shipments are brisker.

*East of Scotland.*—In both Fife and the Lothians first-class steams are well taken up for some time to come, but secondary qualities are barely steady. Washed fuels of all classes are in request, and in the Lothians they are difficult to obtain.



*Glasgow.*—Orders for screened qualities and washed material are good, and there has been an improvement in the demand for household sorts. Industries are taking delivery of increased quantities, particularly gas and electricity works. Foreign enquiry is very poor, and the keen competition of Germany and Poland and also currency restrictions make it difficult for exporters to obtain even a share of the small business offered. Shippers, however, are still providing the collieries with orders against contracts entered into with importers abroad some time ago.

### **Iron and Steel**

*Birmingham.*—It is a long time since the holiday month had so little effect on the market. Most works closed for the usual week but returned to good order books. Pig-iron is in steady demand, most consumers having contracts ahead as far as possible, and sellers are reluctant to add to their heavy order books. Steel works and re-rollers are all busy. The final conclusion of arrangements with the International Steel Cartel has inspired confidence and the tonnage available has been eagerly snapped up. Prices remain unchanged.

*Sheffield.*—The steel trade remains as active as ever in spite of the holiday season. The trade is working to capacity and order books are full enough to maintain this level for some time. Stainless and heat-resisting steels are in good demand. The heavy forges are busy and re-rollers have a good accumulation of work at hand.

*Tees-side.*—Conditions have been much more active than usual during August and some works have had shorter annual leave than is normal. Pig-iron output is fully absorbed and stocks are low. Deliveries of East Coast hematite iron are also heavy. There has been a better enquiry for shipbuilding specifications following the slight improvement at North-East Coast yards. Good tonnages of rail orders are still needed, but the output of structural steel and semi-finished materials is almost up to capacity. A few useful export orders have been obtained, but home trade is most in evidence.

*Wolverhampton.*—Demand is good and engineers are fairly well occupied. In the lighter sections business is brisk and this position is expected to continue. The heavy sections

have advanced, but though enquiries are good, large schemes are not maturing as hoped.

*Newport.*—Imports of semi-manufactured products for July amounted to 28,800 tons as against 31,500 tons last year and 19,600 tons in June. The extended agreement between the Continental Cartel and the British Iron and Steel Federation will lead to a reduction in these imports. There is likely to be a revival of imports from Canada. Exports of iron and steel show a heavy decrease compared with last month and last year.

*Swansea.*—Tinplates have had a slightly better demand and makers have more orders on their books than they had at this time last year.

*Glasgow.*—Production is good and makers are confident that the demand will show further improvement. In spite of the dearth of specifications for shipbuilding materials, home orders for heavy steel are plentiful and export business in plates and sections has considerably improved. Home demand in the sheet trade is well maintained and makers of tubes are well employed. Restriction of imports has benefited re-rollers as is shown by the fact that various works are operating full-time. Demand is better in the wrought-iron industry. In the Scottish pig-iron trade the demand for foundry hematite and basic qualities is sufficient to absorb the output of the fourteen furnaces in blast.

## **Engineering**

*Birmingham.*—Motor manufacturers are busy on their new models and cycle manufacturers remain extremely busy. Manufacturers of electrical equipment for installations in new buildings and works are doing well, and the chromium and allied trades have reasonably good orders in hand. Conditions generally are better than for some time and extensions to works are being carried out in a number of cases.

*Coventry.*—Motor manufacturers have enjoyed a very successful year and are now engaged upon the preparation of new season's models. Activity continues in the machine tool, aero engine and electrical industries.

*Leicester.*—Home trade is good and somewhat better than at this time last year.

*Sheffield.*—There is continued progress and prospects are encouraging. Prosperity continues in the tool trade. All sections are busy and some are busier than they have been since the 1929 boom. Garden and farm tool manufacturers have had an exceptionally good season. Export trade shows further improvement.

*Wolverhampton.*—Electrical trades are busy, and makers of batteries and other small products have this year attained the peak of employment. Electrical plant continues in excellent demand and export business is reasonably good. The motor trade continues to keep suppliers of accessories well employed, and makers of pedal cycles have benefited by the fine weather.

*Glasgow.*—There is a very pronounced need of new contracts for ships in the Clyde area. Some good contracts were placed in early August, but previously no orders had been received for a considerable time. Admiralty work is providing a large proportion of the present employment at the shipyards and the marine engineering works. It is expected that, in fulfilment of their 1935 programme, the Admiralty will place contracts in the autumn and early winter, and that at least one of the cruisers as well as some of the destroyers will be built on the Clyde.

### **Metal and Hardware Trades**

*Birmingham.*—Business in the brass and copper sections has been fairly quiet due to seasonal causes, but in spite of this prices have hardened. The copper market is steady and firm.

*Sheffield.*—The cutlery trade remains steady but conditions are far from good. Trade in safety razor blades and knives is brisk, but other sections are quiet. Business in spoons and forks is up to average, but the E.P.N.S. and sterling silver sections are quiet.

*Wolverhampton.*—Hardware is good on the whole. The lock industry continues to benefit from the pressure in the building industry, and the same applies to makers of builders' and plumbers' hardware. The hollow-ware industry is well engaged.

## Cotton

*Liverpool.*—The Bureau report issued on the 8th of the month was more bearish than had generally been anticipated. Estimated production was given as 11,798,000 bales, compared with an estimate at this time last year of 9,195,000 bales and a final ginning of 9,636,000 bales. Prices registered only a small decline following upon the Bureau Report, the Market evincing more interest in the prospect of an early Loan announcement by the American Government. Crop reports have been good latterly, rains having fallen after the prolonged drought and hot spell. On the spot there has been an improvement latterly in turnover with a fair demand; good business has been done in Peruvians and a fair trade in Brazilians at higher prices. The "futures" market is dominated by the American Loan question, the delayed announcement restricting speculative interest. There has been liquidation by Bombay and Japan following upon the more favourable weather reports. Manchester reports quiet markets with some improvement latterly. Uncertainty in regard to the future level of raw cotton prices is restricting business. Trade with India continues very poor, but there has been a steady business with Empire markets. Trade in American and Egyptian yarns shows no improvement.

## Wool

*Bradford.*—Prices remain firm for fine tops, and top-makers are very reluctant to sell for distant delivery. The crossbred section continues quiet. Spinners are well employed.

*Hawick.*—In the Border tweed trade even an extended holiday has not brought about the hoped-for increase of business. Trade with the Continent shows very little improvement, and manufacturers, unless they can produce some novel design, are finding business slow. The hosiery and underwear section is quiet, but knitted woollen goods for outer wear are in request, some good orders having been placed from the United States and Canada. Dyers and spinners report little change and the wool market as a whole is quiet.

## Other Textiles

*Dundee.*—The jute market has generally been quiet. There has been a sharp decline in the price of raw jute which has

caused spinners and manufacturers to make concessions. Enquiry is fairly good, but business is mostly confined to small lots.

*Dunfermline.*—The Fifeshire linen trade shows no improvement, and business is nearly all in small lots with prices nominal. Rates, however, have not been properly tested for some time owing to the apathy of potential buyers who are only satisfying immediate requirements. Offers of flax and tow are made rather sparingly, and there is very little business in either wet or dry-spun yarns.

### **Clothing, Leather and Boots**

*Leicester.*—Demand for autumn footwear is better than at this time last year, and prospects are encouraging. Foreign imports of leather footwear during June showed a welcome decrease compared with the previous month. Export trade continues quiet. The hosiery trade is quiet and still below average.

*Northampton.*—The boot and shoe trade is finding business quiet after the holidays, but the total of business done to date is considerably in advance of this time last year. The leather trade is quiet with prices firm.

### **Shipping**

*Hull.*—There is little if any expansion in the demand for tonnage, but rates are being well maintained for all directions.

*Liverpool.*—Enquiry for tonnage to load at United Kingdom coal ports is limited, and rates remain unfavourable to owners. From the River Plate orders are sparingly quoted, but for the new crop positions more interest is shown by charterers, though rates are little changed. Australia and Eastern trades are quiet, with rates unchanged.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—Chartering is inactive and dull. Owners are holding tonnage, as they can get better business from the near Continental coal ports. Rates remain almost unchanged.

*Cardiff.*—The freight market has become easier, more from the scarcity of orders than excess of tonnage. The



Mediterranean position is aggravated by the state of affairs in Italy.

*Newport.*—Following the slight improvement in freights in June and July, rates have shown a downward tendency. There is one ship laid up in the dock and one in the river compared with a total of three a month ago.

*Swansea.*—The coasting market is particularly slow and rates are quoted at very low figures, there being ample tonnage offering for the few orders available. Enquiry for both the Bay and Mediterranean is poor.

*East of Scotland.*—There were over twenty vessels on loading turn at the Forth coaling ports at mid-August, a fair proportion being at Leith. Shipping has been rather quiet.

*Glasgow.*—Tonnage is in restricted demand to load coal at Scottish ports. There is not much activity in the Baltic section, and rates are easy. The Mediterranean is very quiet and employment for boats for coasting and for Bay discharge is also difficult to find.

## **Foodstuffs**

*Liverpool, grain.*—Trading in wheat has been quiet and world shipments are exceedingly small. Latterly there has been a demand for Continental grades and Canadian wheat has been in request. There has been a renewed demand for Russian wheat and a large business has been done. Prices in the "futures" market advanced latterly owing to unfavourable crop reports from Canada and unsatisfactory weather conditions in Argentina, the temporary break in the dry weather being of only short duration. There has been a small enquiry for maize, but shippers continue to hold. La Plata shipments have been in fair demand at steady prices.

*Liverpool, provisions.*—During August the market in Continental bacon proved steady, with supplies sufficient for the demand. American hams were firm and scarcer. The high prices for lard resulted in a very moderate demand. The butter market ruled firmer on short shipments from the Empire, but Irish supplies were plentiful and in good demand. Cheese was in fair request with prices rather higher. In the

canned goods section meats were steady, with little change in prices, and fruits a normal trade with buyers more interested in parcels for shipment.

### **Fishing**

*Brixham.*—July landings were again below average, sail trawlers were still fishing distant waters and not returning to the home port. Mackerel remains scarce. Prices of prime fish have fluctuated, but a fair average price has been maintained.

*Penzance.*—Fishing by the long-liners has been fairly good. Demand for rays and skate has been good and prices have been high. The pilchard industry outlook is not good. Very few fish have been taken so far, and the curers are not anxious to take in stocks for export to Italy, owing to the unsettled state of that market. Usually, a large fleet of boats from Looe and Mevagissey arrive at Newlyn during August for the pilchard fishing, but by mid-August not a single boat had arrived.

*Scotland.*—Results in herring fishing have been rather mixed but prospects are now brighter and fishermen are confident that herring are still on the grounds. At the two main Moray Firth ports the landings up to August 17th were 205,650 crans, valued at £245,600, compared with 154,420 crans at £146,800 last year. The cured market is quiet, with little demand for anything except matties. Crews employed at hand lines and small lines have done quite well, and larger white fish have commanded reasonable prices.

### **Other Industries**

*Building.*—Leicester reports that this industry is brisk. There is confidence in conditions generally, factories and business premises are being extended and a great amount of building on public works is being carried out. Practically no skilled workmen are now unemployed in this district.

*Carpet-making.*—A satisfactory business is being done in Kidderminster and some manufacturers have all their looms running. The cheaper qualities of chenille, Axminster and Wilton carpets are not in much demand. Both wool and jute prices have advanced, and this will be felt by manufacturers



when the result of the annual June stock-taking is known, as prices of manufactured goods have not been raised. Exports to the colonies, Scandinavia and Holland are well up to average.

*Jewellery.*—Birmingham reports that conditions are quiet, but a revival is hoped for at the end of the holiday season.

*Paper-making and Printing.*—The holiday season is affecting the Edinburgh paper-making trade and there is nothing new to report as regards home or export business. Better accounts are given of the printing trade, the book-printing side being active principally on work from London, and employment is satisfactory. The holidays are still affecting commercial work.

*Pottery.*—Longton reports that prospects for the rest of the year are good and the position better than for some time. The earthenware section has been reorganised and prices increased by up to 8½ per cent. The export figures for July show a further increase over the corresponding month last year, and imports of clay products are down.

*Timber.*—Hull reports that business has been severely hampered by the Russian position, and until the question of the remaining balances is disposed of, importers are unable to adopt a definite policy. Although many merchants are compelled to make certain purchases for immediate requirements, they are also buying as little as possible. These factors point to considerable buying during the next two months. With regard to stocks in the port these are about normal for the time of the year, and the excess goods have now been cleared. Floorings are still in good demand. Most of the business is for small parcels, as none of the shippers are able to offer in large quantity.

Pitwood imports at Newport for July amounted to 12,900 loads against 12,300 loads in June last and 12,480 loads in July, 1934. Other timber arrivals totalled 6,267 tons against 8,120 tons in June and 3,500 tons in July last year.

## Overseas Reports

### Australia

*From the National Bank of Australasia Limited*

Internal trade and industry remain above their level of a year ago. Unemployment among Trade Unionists during the June quarter was returned at only 18 per cent., against a peak figure of 30 per cent. three years ago. Building permits issued in Metropolitan districts during the March quarter registered an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year. Imports for the year ended June 30th amounted to £74 millions sterling, and exports totalled £90 millions sterling. Recent bank statements indicate an expansion in advances and in deposits at call.

Prospects of further progress are enhanced by good seasonal rains and by a rise in the prices of various important export commodities.

### Canada

*From the Imperial Bank of Canada*

The wheat crop of Western Canada is passing through a critical stage, and severe rust damage has occurred in some areas. The general election is also impending, and so business is marked by a measure of uncertainty. Still the level of recent months has on the whole been well maintained. There has been a slight recovery after the hesitancy noticeable at mid-summer, and at the end of July the general business index number registered an improvement of about 5 per cent. over the previous year. Comparing the first six months of 1934 and 1935, there has been an increase in activity of about 10 per cent., but the improvement was at its best in May, and since then there have been conflicting developments. Among the more hopeful movements of recent months has been the moderate revival of the building industry, and an increase in activity in the iron and steel trades. External trade for the first half of 1935 registered an improvement of 4.2 per cent. over the first half of the previous year.

### India

*Bombay.*—The raw cotton market became steadier during July, particularly for old crop contracts. Actual business was restrained by the substantial reduction in local stocks, while

foreign spinners found that Indian prices were above the world level. Weather conditions have on the whole been favourable to the new crop. Monsoon reports are satisfactory. Good rains have fallen almost everywhere, and a break in the rains would be welcome. The piece-goods market has been quiet, with little demand for British or European goods. There were heavy arrivals of Japanese goods, and prices weakened. Some fresh business with Japanese manufacturers was booked early in July, but Japanese prices have since become firmer. Demand for Indian goods is limited to urgent needs, but prices remain steady.

*Calcutta.*—Further reductions in loose jute prices were made during July, and this brought out a fair amount of new business. Export demand for baled jute was negligible. The new season's tea sales began in June. Quality in many cases was better than that of the previous season's offerings. Initially there was a good demand for leaf teas, but this did not persist and prices weakened in the middle of July. Early in July there was a good demand for teppy teas, as these could then be transported into Persia via Northern India without needing export rights. This concession has now been withdrawn, and so the market for this grade is likely to weaken.

*Rangoon.*—There is little ready rice on offer, as millers are not selling, and this has raised prices for new positions to a premium. Demand from all quarters is very limited, while the good rains in India have caused new crop prices to fall appreciably. European enquiries for timber and actual business have both diminished in volume, but the tone of the Indian section of the market has improved with some advance in prices. Trade in hardware is very bad. Dealers find difficulty in collecting enough of their debts to enable them to meet their own bills, and many lines can be bought for cash in the Bazaar at cost or even less.

### Irish Free State

Conditions for farm-work were unusually favourable during July, and work was well forward at the end of the month. Yields of first and second crop hay were rather lighter than those of last year. While yields of old meadow hay were average. Quality was rather above the average. Most cereal crops have

made good progress, but in some places oats have ripened rather too rapidly. Farmers have successfully cleared their stocks of last year's grain. Sugar beet has made good progress and should give satisfactory results. Mangolds were backward, but turnips were promising. Early potatoes were rather a light crop, and second earlies about average. Cattle are in good health and condition. July fairs were of medium dimensions. Sheep were also in good condition. Fairs were well supplied with sheep and lambs, and while demand was steady, prices eased. The number of pigs marketed in July was about the same as in June. Top prices for bacon curing pigs varied from 46s. to 49s. per cwt. dead weight. Bonhams were in plentiful supply, and demand was rather slow at prices ranging up to 20s. each. Breeding stocks were well maintained.

## France

### *From Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited*

The foreign trade returns for the first seven months of the past two years are summarised below :—

First seven months of ...				1934	1935	Difference
				Frs. mill.	Frs. mill.	Frs. mill.
<i>Imports—</i>						
Foodstuffs	...	...	...	4,381	3,577	— 804
Raw Materials...	...	...	...	7,256	6,638	— 618
Manufactured Articles	...	...	...	2,676	2,132	— 544
Total	...	...	...	14,313	12,347	— 1,966
<i>Exports—</i>						
Foodstuffs	...	...	...	1,393	1,447	+ 54
Raw Materials...	...	...	...	2,964	2,480	— 484
Manufactured Articles	...	...	...	5,805	5,133	— 672
Total	...	...	...	10,162	9,060	— 1,102

For July alone, imports amounted to Frs.1,742 millions, against Frs.1,714 millions last year. Exports totalled Frs.1,103 millions, against Frs.1,351 millions last year. Exports have fallen to a new low record. The general index of production for June stood at 92 (1913=100). Compared with June last year there has been a fall of seven points. Gross railway receipts for the first thirty weeks of this year show a drop of Frs.701 millions, or 11·5 per cent., compared with the corresponding receipts for 1934. The official number of

unemployed on August 10th was 379,327, which represents an increase of 56,844 during the preceding twelve months.

The Paris Bourse has been under the influence of the holidays, but rentes improved on the promulgation of the new Government decrees and on the reduction of the Bank rate to 3 per cent.

*Bordeaux.*—The wine trade is at a standstill, as is usual during this period of the year. The rosin market is very narrow, but there is a fair demand for dark grades. Pale grades are neglected.

*Le Havre.*—Cotton prices have moved within narrow limits with a lower tendency, traders having shown little interest pending publication of the report on the new crop and the American Government's announcement concerning the basis for the new crop loan. Demand for spot delivery has been poor, but stocks at the mills are thought to be small. There has been some enquiry for the new Brazilian crop which has now come into the market.

Fluctuations in the coffee "futures" market have been narrow. Prices are low, largely because of the weakness of the milreis and a general uncertainty regarding the future. The new Brazilian crop is reported to be about 19 million bags, all of which will go to increase an already considerable stock of 21 million bags of Brazilian coffee and 8 million bags other growths, against a probable world consumption of 23 million bags. Estimated world stocks on July 1st, 1936, are in the neighbourhood of 25 million sacks. Demand from the interior is poor, this being attributable in part to reduced requirements during the warmer weather. Stocks awaiting clearance are now 688,000 bags against 650,000 bags a month ago.

*Lille.*—At the close of the cotton season, last week, the market showed generally a weaker tone. Spinners' demands were again very moderate and covered chiefly shipments of the new crop. Sakels were fairly firm owing to active demands for prompt shipments. The flax market is very dull. Interest appears to be centred on the new Russian crop, and offers for the old crop are rare.

*Marseilles.*—The market for French Colonial and foreign ground-nuts has been very quiet. Consumers laid in supplies before the application of the new duties, and crushers are said to be overstocked. There has been little demand for foreign



nuts. Business in copra has been confined to near deliveries not affected by the new duties. There has been very little demand from the oil works, and prices are weak. Stocks of olive oil in the producing countries are said to be very low and would, it is thought, be inadequate to meet any heavy demand which might arise before next season's crop is ready. Business continues very quiet, and prices are unchanged.

*Roubaix.*—There is very little trade in tops and noils. The quotations for Roubaix wool futures, which are at least 10 per cent. below real values, are an indication of the abnormal stagnation of the market. There is a tendency to await events now that the Laval Government has made its decrees public, and it may be some time before confidence returns. Combers are idle, with no prospect of an early improvement. Spinners are worse placed than they were a month ago, and production rarely exceeds 50 per cent. of capacity. Weavers remain very depressed and there seems little chance of an immediate improvement. Stocks of tops in Roubaix-Tourcoing this month show an increase of 700,000 kilos. as compared with last month. Total stocks amount to 14,400,000 kilos, and the increase is chiefly in crossbreds. Demand for merino tops seems to keep up with the very small production, and stocks of these tops are below normal. Unemployment is no better.

## Belgium

*From Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited*

*Antwerp.*—Since the devaluation of the belga there has been an appreciable advance in wholesale prices, which have risen from 464 in March to 555 in June, or by 19·6 per cent. Retail prices, however, have only risen from 621 to 649, or by 4·5 per cent., so that the gap between the two has narrowed. As yet there has been little upward readjustment of salaries and wages, and this has helped to prevent a rise in retail prices and the cost of living. Since April there has been some industrial recovery, with more activity in the Port of Antwerp. Export trade continues to suffer from quotas and exchange restrictions abroad. At home, building has been very active, and the number of permits issued has increased from 608 in February to 1,630 in April. The diamond market still experiences difficulties, but business has lately been more active, and the fall in prices has been arrested.

*Brussels.*—The successful termination of the negotiations between English manufacturers and the International Steel Cartel is commented upon favourably, but it is pointed out that the heavy reduction of imports into England entailed by the terms of the agreement will involve Continental producers in serious sacrifices. The internal arrangements of the International Steel Cartel have lately been reorganised, with the object of centralising orders and lessening the scope for abuse of the scheme. Since the devaluation of the belga, home demand for steel has improved slightly. The Government is understood to be preparing an extensive programme of public works, and its adoption should further benefit the industry. Export trade remains disappointing, especially as producers are not permitted to take advantage of the devaluation of the belga.

The coal trade is a little better. There was some forward buying of house coal in anticipation of the next price increase, due in August. Shipments to France are becoming more regular, but export trade is below normal, and stocks are heavy.

There is a moderate seasonal demand for building materials, and a substantial improvement should follow the adoption of the public works programme. Demand for cement is better.

## Holland

Dr. Colijn's resignation at the end of July was followed by a brief interval, at the end of which Dr. Colijn resumed office as Prime Minister. The composition of the Cabinet is broadly unchanged. Parliament has adjourned until the third week of September, but while it is assumed that the Government will remain opposed to devaluation, the future attitude of Parliament is not quite so clear. It is also possible that further retrenchment proposals will be brought forward. Meanwhile Government bonds are very weak, and 4 per cent. issues have lately stood below par; whereas last spring 3½ per cent. loans were easily placed. Short-term loans also remain very costly, but the recent reduction in the Bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent. has afforded some moderate relief. The Netherlands Bank lost about Fl.120 millions of gold during the July political crisis, but part of this loss has since been recovered.

The shipping depression is attracting considerable attention, and a Bill to provide assistance has been introduced. A private authority urges the need of providing a fund for the replacement



of old tonnage, coupled with further rationalisation and the establishment of a general freight bureau.

An exchange clearing agreement has been entered into with Italy. The agreement does not extend to old Dutch claims upon Italy.

Java has taken little interest in the recent Brussels Sugar Conference, mainly because British India was not represented there. The abandonment of the Chadbourne plan has not affected the market in sugar shares, as the scheme had been viewed with great scepticism for a long time past. Excessive exports of native rubber have had to be checked by a considerable increase in the export duty, but they remain a serious problem for the Government.

### Germany

Industrial activity is well maintained, and the number of unemployed fell during July from 1,876,600 to 1,754,000. Activity is still largely confined to the production of capital goods, and the consumers' goods industries are less satisfactory. This is proved by current index numbers of production, for during the year ended June, 1935, the capital goods production index rose from 77.1 to 101.8 (1928 = 100), while the consumers' goods production index fell from 90.9 to 79.3. This raises the question whether industrial progress is not being purchased at the cost of a decline in the standard of living.

Imports for July amounted to Rm.330.5 millions, against Rm.362.8 millions in July, 1934. Exports totalled Rm.359.0 millions, against Rm.321.3 millions in July, 1934. There was then an export surplus of Rm.28.5 millions last July, against a deficit of Rm.41.5 millions in July last year.

### Norway

The July trade returns record a general increase over the previous year, but the increase is more pronounced in the case of imports. For the year to date, imports are higher, while exports are slightly lower.

	July, 1934	June, 1935	July, 1935	First seven months of 1934	1935
	Kr. mill.	Kr. mill.	Kr. mill.	Kr. mill.	Kr. mill.
Imports ...	51.3	65.1	63.6	422.3	445.3
Exports ...	40.9	42.2	43.7	323.9	320.9
Import Surplus	10.4	22.9	19.9	98.4	124.4

During July the quantity of idle tonnage declined from 92 vessels of 396,140 tons d.w. to 72 vessels of 326,235 tons d.w. Whaling vessels are excluded from these returns. On August 1st, the total tonnage of the vessels lying idle amounted to 6.1 per cent. of Norway's foreign-going fleet, against 7.4 per cent. on July 1st. The industrial production index rose during June from 111 to 117. The increase is partly seasonal, but the later figure is six points above the parallel figure for 1934. Wholesale prices have been slowly rising during recent weeks, the August figure being 128 (1913 = 100) against 126 in June and 127 in July. There was also a rise of one point in the cost-of-living index, from 150 to 151, between June and July. The crop outlook is fairly good, but certain districts have suffered from drought, while elsewhere crops have been retarded by rain and cold weather.

According to recent press reports, an agreement has been reached between German and Norwegian interests, providing for the construction at a Danzig yard of a 11,000 ton general cargo motor ship for the account of a Norwegian owner in return for the securing of certain important Norwegian export interests in Germany. A tangible consequence of this agreement is the forthcoming exportation of 14,000 tons of ferro-silicon to Germany outside the German-Norwegian clearing agreement.

## Sweden

Recent calculations of the volume of employment suggest that Sweden's position during the second quarter of this year was the best recorded since 1920. Unemployment is now almost confined to the less skilled classes of labour. There have, however, been signs of a recession during recent months. The timber trade has been affected by the unsettled political atmosphere abroad, which has aggravated the usual summer contraction in business. The outcome of the Swedish-German clearing negotiations has proved a disappointment to Swedish timber exporters, as it has failed to effect any improvement in the licensing system. A number of old contracts are held up for lack of licences, and sellers are having to add to their stocks. France has now begun to import more freely, but total world sales to the end of July only amounted to 600,000 standards, against 700,000 standards in 1934.

The paper-pulp market has been affected by the summer recession. Sales of sulphite have been brisk, but sulphate is only moving off very slowly. European consumption has so far been satisfactory, but business is now being retarded by international political developments. Demand for paper is well maintained. The newsprint mills are sold out for the rest of the year, and a large contract has lately been received from South America. Business in Kraft paper remains active at unchanged prices. The sulphite paper market is firmer. Delivery dates have had to be extended, and many mills are booked up for the rest of the year.

The iron market is weaker. The works are still fully employed, but new orders are beginning to fall away. Russian imports of pig-iron are increasing, and this is disturbing the market.

### Denmark

The farmers have been exerting considerable pressure upon the Government with the object of obtaining more remunerative prices. The Government has met them to the extent of passing a Bill raising the duties upon imported grain, with a system of rebates to small farmers who are consumers of grain. Attempts are also being made to reach a butter agreement designed to raise the price of all butter which is consumed at home. Harvest prospects are excellent, and prices of butter, eggs and bacon have recently improved. Thus the general outlook for agriculture has become much better. Nevertheless the more extreme of the farmers' leaders are not satisfied, and they are seeking to organise the deferment of payments made to them by foreign importers of their produce, the real object being to create a temporary foreign exchange shortage. Such an attempt would be strenuously resisted by the Government and is not likely to prove successful.

Imports for July were valued at Kr.104.5 millions, and exports at Kr.99.7 millions. For July last year, imports were Kr.106.2 millions, and exports Kr.99.0 millions. For the first seven months of this year the import surplus was Kr.46.5 millions, against Kr.42.4 millions in 1934. There has been a noticeable increase in imports of grain and feeding-stuffs. The foreign exchange position remains difficult, and it is

expected that for the last four months of the year there will be a severe curtailment of import licences. It is thought that no import licences for American motor cars will be granted for the rest of the year, while owing to the good harvest the importation of foreign grain, with the exception of hard wheat, hard rye and maize, may be suspended. Retail prices are slowly rising. There has been a net increase of 11 per cent. since 1931. Still the yield of indirect taxation is increasing, which suggests that home purchasing power is being well maintained.

### Switzerland

#### *From Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited*

General conditions remain very quiet. There has been little activity on the various Bourses, and the foreign exchanges have kept very steady. The gold holdings of the National Bank have increased by more than Frs.100 millions since the end of June. The forward premium on sterling remains high, but the market is very nominal. Imports for July remained fairly stationary, but exports have decreased by Frs.5,000,000. General Motors have recently decided to erect an assembly works in this country, which should employ several hundred workers, and be capable of a yearly output of 3,500 cars. The various tourist centres report that there is a slight improvement in the numbers of foreign tourists, principally in conducted tours, but that it cannot be said that they are spending much money.

### Spain

A Bill has been passed by the Cortes authorising the Treasury to issue, during the present financial year, sufficient loans at a maximum rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum to convert all the Redeemable Loans at present outstanding and bearing a ratio of interest above 4 per cent. per annum. The new loan will be free of tax and will be redeemable in a minimum period of 50 years. Holders will have the option of repayment in cash. The amount involved is approximately Ptas.10,000 millions, and the conversion will represent a saving to the State in interest and amortisation of about Ptas.130 millions annually. In the space of a few months stock exchange quotations have recovered a great part of the losses of the last two years.

In accordance with the Treasury's policy of cheapening money, the reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 5 per cent. in the Bank of Spain's discount rate in July last has now been extended to other banking operations.

The Finance Minister has announced that in future Spanish importers from England, France, Holland and Switzerland will be able to secure the rate of exchange in advance; the risk of exchange fluctuations, which for more than 12 months has been borne by the importer, will now be undertaken by the Exchange Control Board. It is hoped to extend this measure to other countries in due course.

Imports for the first 6 months of this year totalled Ptas.424 millions and exports Ptas.294 millions, against Ptas.436 millions and Ptas.321 millions respectively for the same period in 1934. These returns are expressed in gold pesetas.

It is reported from Valencia that contracts for the purchase of the coming season's orange crop are eagerly sought. Growers, however, estimate that the crop will be far below the average, and are inclined to await higher prices.

The number of unemployed at the end of June had fallen to 605,332.

## Morocco

### *From the Bank of British West Africa Limited*

There has been a slight, though temporary, revival in exports, and eggs are in demand for France. The census of cereals stocks due to be taken on the 20th August has led to a rise in prices. The Franco-German clearing arrangement lapsed on July 31st, and business between Morocco and Spain is held up by the non-renewal of the quotas by Spain and by the delay on the part of the "Centro" in authorising transfer of the proceeds of shipments. Exports of phosphates for the first 6 months of 1935 amounted to 641,542 tons against 597,610 tons for the same period of 1934. As regards imports, Japanese goods still predominate, not only in textiles but in many kinds of manufactured goods for local use and consumption. Business has been slightly better in the large native centres, owing to the marketing of the fruit harvest. Railway passenger fares between Casablanca and Tangier have been reduced to Frs.100—first-class return—in order to compete



with the road traffic. The first-class return fare to Tangier from Casablanca by C.T.M. car costs Frs.70. The distance between the two places is approximately 234 miles.

### The United States

The political outlook at Washington is still uncertain. Congress remained in session until an abnormally late date, and the Tax Bill has undergone considerable and contradictory amendments during the earlier stages of its passage. Meanwhile business has been active, and there has been little sign of the usual summer recession. Some factories are extending their plant, and optimistic talk has been heard to the effect that the country is at the beginning of a "real trade revival." Such views must still be accepted with caution. The steel plants were operating in early August at 48 per cent. of capacity, and automobile manufacturers were extremely busy. Miscellaneous engineering establishments, such as makers of tools, are very active and there has also been a revival in residential building. Retail trade has held up well during the summer.

The wheat crop in the North-West has suffered from heat and rust, and the estimates of this year's yield for the whole country have lately been reduced by 125 million bushels. The quality of much of the wheat has been affected, and it may be necessary to import high-grade wheat. The maize crop promises well, and demand is also less than in previous years. The latest official cotton crop estimate gives a figure of 11.8 million bales, or 2.6 million bales above last year. During the latter part of July and early August weather conditions were good, and the prospects of a higher yield have had a depressing effect upon markets. Much depends upon what assistance is given by the Administration, but while the future of the Government's agricultural policy is still open to doubt, it was assumed in early August that help would be forthcoming to prevent excess supplies from being thrown upon the market. At the end of the month a compromise was reached regarding the extent of the help to be given to cotton growers. Complete details were still lacking when this issue of the REVIEW went to press, but it is understood that the basis of the new scheme is a 10-cent loan. This replaces the former 12-cent loan scheme, but from

the growers' point of view it represents an improvement on the 9-cent loan scheme which the Administration proposed a few weeks ago.

### South America

*Argentina.*—The drought has recently been causing serious anxiety, especially in the Northern provinces. Wheat shipments during July were reduced considerably, and maize shipments were also moderate. A maize surplus of 2,000,000 tons is expected at the end of the current season. There was a sharp rise in the price of oats, due to the drought and to an unexpected demand from Italy for Somaliland. Linseed has not yet been seriously affected by the drought. In Cordoba and Santa Fé cattle are beginning to die from lack of pasturage. Demand for cattle from the packing companies has been active, and there has been an appreciable rise in prices. Retail trade remains dull and has lately been retarded by the cold weather. It is feared that the drought in Northern Argentine will react unfavourably upon next summer and winter sales. Arrivals of British goods during June showed a very encouraging increase and imports from the United States were also higher. The previous rapid expansion in imports from Japan has for the moment been checked.

*Brazil.*—According to the Minister of Finance the recent weakness of the milreis in the free exchange market is mainly a reflection of the unbalanced budget. He has admitted that the exchange arising out of exports is insufficient to pay for imports and also to meet essential foreign debt services of about £10 millions sterling a year. The accumulation of foreign commercial credits awaiting remittance recently amounted to £15 millions sterling. Valued in sterling the export surplus for the first five months of the year has fallen from £6·8 to £3·1 millions. Coffee shipments for July last amounted to 1,252,000 bags, against 764,000 bags in July, 1934. Visible world supplies on August 1st were computed at 7,687,000 bags, against 8,477,000 bags a year before. At a recent Conference it was agreed that the present export tax should be continued and that the Coffee Department should purchase 4,000,000 bags of the present crop. Further planting is to be prohibited except in States possessing less than 50,000,000 trees. Despatches of the present crop from



the interior shall be on the basis of 50 per cent. to the ports and 50 per cent. to be retained and liberated gradually. This agreement is subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The cotton season is now practically at an end. The prevalence of pests and labour shortage in the interior are creating difficult problems. Ginnings up to July 13th amounted to 340,862 bales or 57.4 million kilogrammes, against 331,285 bales or 53.1 kilogrammes a year before. Germany is the chief importer of Brazilian cotton and Great Britain is second.

\* \* Further information regarding trade conditions in South America will be found in the *Monthly Review*, published by the Bank of London & South America, Limited.

### Japan

Imports for July last totalled Yen 198 millions, against Yen 170 millions in July, 1934. Exports were Yen 207 millions, against Yen 179 millions in July, 1934. For the first six months of this year imports amounted to Yen 1,415 millions and exports to Yen 1,221 millions. Among the leading exports were cotton textiles, Yen 256 millions; raw silk, Yen 158 millions; rayon textiles, Yen 65 millions; and silk textiles, Yen 39 millions. The foreign demand for raw silk has recently been increasing, and as dealers have been more willing to co-operate, prices have advanced. The rayon market is inactive, and production is being curtailed by an additional 10 per cent. during August and September.

## Statistics

### BANK OF ENGLAND

#### Issue Department

	Note Circulation.	Govt. Debt.	Other Govt. Securities.	Other Securities.	Silver Coin.	Fiduciary Issue.	Gold.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
End March, 1929	361·8	11·0	235·2	9·0	4·8	260·0	153·3
" " 1930	352·3	11·0	233·0	11·5	4·5	260·0	155·1
" " 1931	357·1	11·0	232·0	12·9	4·0	260·0	144·5
" " 1932	360·5	11·0	240·9	19·3	3·8	275·0	120·8
" " 1933	367·1	11·0	249·9	10·5	3·6	275·0	171·8
" " 1934	378·8	11·0	245·4	0·1	3·5	260·0	191·1
" " 1935	381·4	11·0	246·7	0·2	2·1	260·0	192·5
Aug. 14, 1935	405·5	11·0	246·9	0·5	1·5	260·0	192·8
Aug. 21, 1935	400·4	11·0	246·7	0·7	1·5	260·0	193·3

#### Banking Department

	Public Deposits.	Bankers' Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Govt. Secur- ities.	Discounts and Advances.	Other Secur- ities.	Reserve.	Propor- tion.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	%
End March, 1929	19·7	58·2	36·4	50·6	13·0	17·1	51·9	45·4
" " 1930	18·8	54·9	35·9	44·8	6·1	13·3	63·7	58·1
" " 1931	17·2	58·8	34·7	30·3	24·6	25·7	48·3	43·6
" " 1932	27·2	54·6	34·4	35·7	11·7	51·1	35·9	30·9
" " 1933	21·2	92·8	35·0	57·7	11·8	17·2	80·6	54·0
" " 1934	17·5	94·5	36·9	77·1	5·6	11·0	73·4	49·2
" " 1935	20·1	96·6	41·2	87·6	5·6	11·4	71·7	45·3
Aug. 14, 1935	16·7	86·3	37·0	82·0	15·2	13·2	47·8	34·1
Aug. 21, 1935	15·9	93·9	36·9	83·5	13·0	15·0	53·5	36·4

#### LONDON CLEARING BANKS (monthly averages)

	Deposits.	Accept- ances, Guaran- tees, etc.	Cash.	Balances and Cheques.	Call Money.	Bills.	Invest- ments.	Advances.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
March, 1925	1,643·5	113·9	190·2	51·1	111·7	205·1	299·4	857·1
" 1929	1,776·6	222·1	187·8	52·7	136·1	216·6	258·9	995·9
" 1930	1,719·3	159·3	184·4	51·3	134·7	183·6	240·4	990·8
" 1931	1,763·9	121·5	184·0	43·5	114·1	240·4	311·1	936·1
" 1932	1,676·4	98·7	174·0	43·4	112·5	216·8	281·9	902·1
" 1933	1,925·2	95·8	207·0	40·1	108·7	348·1	510·2	766·2
" 1934	1,830·6	112·8	218·9	43·5	120·4	202·1	547·1	753·0
" 1935	1,923·3	117·7	214·0	43·6	133·4	207·0	614·4	766·8
June, 1935	2,003·5	109·2	216·7	55·9	143·1	243·9	624·2	775·4
July, 1935	2,019·3	97·4	219·4	47·6	145·2	273·7	615·2	774·7

## LONDON BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Town Clearing.	Metropolitan Clearing.	Country Clearing.	Total.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
1925 ... ..	35,801	1,678	2,958	40,437
1929 ... ..	39,936	1,882	3,079	44,897
1930 ... ..	38,782	1,812	2,964	43,558
1931 ... ..	31,816	1,668	2,752	36,236
1932 ... ..	27,834	1,610	2,668	32,112
1933 ... ..	27,715	1,657	2,766	32,138
1934 ... ..	30,740	1,760	2,984	35,484
1934 to August 22 ... ..	19,611	1,135	1,915	22,661
1935 to August 21 ... ..	20,993	1,218	2,058	24,269
1934 August (4 weeks) ... ..	2,048	130	220	2,398
1935 August (4 weeks) ... ..	2,295	140	241	2,726

## BANKERS' PROVINCIAL CLEARING RETURNS

	Mar., 1925.	Mar., 1929.	Mar., 1932.	Mar., 1933.	Mar., 1934.	Mar., 1935.	June, 1935.	July, 1935.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
Birmingham ... ..	11.3	11.9	9.0	9.7	11.3	9.6	10.6	12.4
Bradford ... ..	—	5.9	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.3
Bristol ... ..	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.8
Hull ... ..	4.8	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.3
Leeds ... ..	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.4	4.7
Leicester ... ..	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.2
Liverpool ... ..	42.5	34.2	25.6	25.6	26.8	25.8	21.1	26.4
Manchester ... ..	77.4	58.0	42.5	42.1	46.1	42.8	37.9	45.3
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	7.8	6.5	5.7	6.5	6.9	5.5	5.8	6.1
Nottingham ... ..	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3
Sheffield ... ..	5.0	4.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.0
	164.3	141.2	106.2	107.7	117.2	108.1	97.6	117.8

## LONDON AND NEW YORK MONEY RATES

	LONDON.					NEW YORK.		
	Bank Rate.	Treasury Bills.		3 Months' Bank Bills.	Short Loans.	F.R.B. Re-discount Rate.	Call Money.	Acceptances.
		Tender Rate.	Market Rate.					
	Percent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
End March, 1925	5	4½	—	4½-4¾	3½-4½	3½	3½	3½
" " 1929	5½	5½	5½	5½-5¾	4½-4¾	5	15	5½
" " 1930	3½	2½	2½	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	3½	3½	2½
" " 1931	3	2½	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2-2½	2	1½	1½
" " 1932	3½	2½	1½	2½-2¾	2-3	3	2½	2½
" " 1933	2	1½	1½-1¾	1½	1-1	3½	3	2½
" " 1934	2	1½	1½	1½	1-1	1½	1	1½
" " 1935	2	1½	1½-1¾	1½-1¾	1-1	1½	1	1½
July 24th, 1935	2	1½	1½	1½	1-1	1½	1½	1½
August 21st, 1935	2	1½	1½	1½-1¾	1-1	1½	1½	1½

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

London on	Parity (prior to Sept. 21, 1931.)	1933.	1934.	1935.			
		Aug. 23	Aug. 22	July 31	Aug. 7	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
New York—							
(a) Spot ...	\$4.866	4.54½	5.09½	4.95½	4.96½	4.98½	4.98½
(b) 3 Months	—	4c. dis.	½c. dis.	1½c. pm.	1½c. pm.	1½c. pm.	1½c. pm.
Montreal ...	\$4.866	4.80½	4.95½	4.96½	4.96½	4.99	4.99½
Paris—							
(a) Spot ...	Fr.124.21	84½	76½	74½	74½	75	75½
(b) 3 Months	—	1c. pm.	par	Fr.1½dis.	Fr.1½dis.	Fr.1½dis.	Fr.1½dis.
Berlin—							
(a) Official ...	Mk.20.43	13.82	12.76	12.28	12.29	12.32	12.34½
(b) Registered Marks	—	27½% dis.	39½% dis.	42½% dis.	39½% dis.	40½% dis.	43% dis.
Amsterdam ...	Fl. 12.11	8.16	7.40½	7.29	7.32½	7.34	7.35
Brussels ...	Bel. 35	23.59½	21.37½	29.32	29.37	29.46	29.50
Milan ...	Li. 92.46	62½	58½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Zurich ...	Fr. 25.22½	17.03	15.37½	15.13½	15.16	15.20	15.23
Stockholm ...	Kr. 18.16	19.38	19.39½	19.39½	19.39½	19.39½	19.39½
Madrid ...	Ptas.25.22½	39½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Vienna... ..	Sch.34.58½	30*	27*	26½	26½	26½	26½
Prague... ..	Kr.164½	111½	120½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Buenos Aires ...	47.62d.	42½	36½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Rio de Janeiro...	5.89d.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Valparaiso ...	Pes. 40	54.80½	48.35½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Bombay ...	18d.	18½d.	18½d.	18½d.	18½d.	18½d.	18½d.
Hong Kong ...	—d.	16½d.	18½d.	25½	25½	23½d.	23½d.
Kobe ...	24.57d.	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½
Shanghai ...	—d.	15d.	16½d.	18½d.	17½d.	17½d.	17½d.
Gold price ...	per oz.	125s. 5d.	138s. 7d.	140s. 8d.	140s. 5d.	140s. 1d.	139s.11½d.
Silver price ...	per oz.	17½	21½d.	30½	30½	29½	29

\* Nominal. † Official Rate. ‡ Kr.197.10, since devaluation of Kroner on February 17th, 1934.  
 § Prior to January 14th, 1935, rates represent pence per gold peso, henceforward paper pesos to the £.  
 || Revalued on January 1st, 1935; export rate.

## PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1934-35 to Aug. 18.	1935-36 to Aug. 17.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
<b>REVENUE—</b>						
Income Tax ... ..	287.4	251.5	228.9	228.9	40.9	40.7
Sur-Tax ... ..	76.7	60.7	52.6	51.2	6.6	5.2
Estate Duties ... ..	65.0	77.1	85.3	81.3	33.8	34.7
Stamps ... ..	17.1	19.2	22.7	24.1	6.4	6.4
Customs ... ..	136.2	167.2	179.2	185.1	71.2	73.5
Excise ... ..	119.9	120.9	107.0	104.6	40.0	40.4
Motor Vehicles Duties (Exchequer Share)... ..	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	1.4	1.8
Other Tax Revenue ... ..	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Tax Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>710.5</b>	<b>704.7</b>	<b>683.5</b>	<b>683.4</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>202.8</b>
Post Office ... ..	11.5	10.9	13.1	12.3	10.1	9.0
Crown Lands... ..	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.5
Receipts from Sundry Loans	13.8	5.1	4.7	4.4	2.8	2.7
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	33.9*	22.9	22.1	15.1	4.2	9.4
<b>Total Non-Tax Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>771.0</b>	<b>744.8</b>	<b>724.6</b>	<b>716.5</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>224.4</b>
Post Office ... ..	58.0	59.3	59.3	61.8	19.1	20.4
Road Fund ... ..	22.5	22.9	25.5	26.4	7.7	5.9
<b>Total Self-balancing Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>						
National Debt Interest ... ..	289.5	262.3	212.9	211.6	95.9	94.8
Payments to N. Ireland ... ..	6.3	7.0	6.6	6.8	2.0	1.8
Other Cons. Fund Services ... ..	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.6	1.0	1.2
Post Office Fund ... ..	—	—	—	2.3	—	—
Supply Services ... ..	439.2	458.3	458.8	472.2	165.6	178.7
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>730.9</b>	<b>682.4</b>	<b>696.5</b>	<b>264.5</b>	<b>276.5</b>
Sinking Fund... ..	32.5	17.2	7.7	12.3	—	—
Payments to U.S. Govt. ... ..	†	29.0	3.3	—	—	—
<b>Self-balancing Expenditure (As per contra) ... ..</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>

\* Includes Appropriation from Rating Relief Suspense Account.

† Included under National Debt Interest.



## PRODUCTION

	Coal.	Pig-Iron.	Steel.
	Tons mill.	Tons thous.	Tons thous.
Total 1913 ... ..	287·4	10,260	7,664
" 1925 ... ..	243·2	6,262	7,385
" 1929 ... ..	257·9	7,589	9,636
" 1930 ... ..	243·9	6,192	7,326
" 1931 ... ..	219·5	3,773	5,203
" 1932 ... ..	208·7	3,574	5,261
" 1933 ... ..	207·1	4,136	7,024
" 1934 ... ..	221·0	5,979	8,860
Total to July, 1934 ... ..	128·3	3,427	5,226
Total to July, 1935 ... ..	128·6	3,720	5,605

**BOARD OF TRADE PRODUCTION INDEX NUMBER**  
(1930 = 100)

	1934.				1935.	
	Year.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.
Mines and Quarries ... ..	90·6	86·2	84·2	94·5	95·1	87·0
Iron and Steel ... ..	115·7	117·6	110·6	116·4	121·9	123·2
Non-Ferrous Metals ... ..	122·7	113·2	127·5	145·4	142·2	138·4
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	94·0	92·3	92·5	102·4	105·7	102·9
Building Materials and Building ...	130·2	136·3	143·6	138·1	138·0	151·4
Textiles ... ..	113·1	111·2	107·1	116·7	119·0	116·8
Chemicals, Oils, etc. ... ..	105·4	104·6	102·4	105·0	109·3	108·6
Leather and Boots and Shoes ...	104·5	104·9	96·2	107·1	116·8	119·4
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	101·8	102·5	101·3	107·2	98·2	107·2
Total* ... ..	105·8	104·6	103·2	111·8	113·0	111·2

\* Includes paper and printing, gas and electricity, rubber, cement and tiles.

NOTE.—The previous figures have been revised.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## (a) Percentage of Insured Workers

Date.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
End of—								
January	10.7	12.3	12.4	21.5	22.4	23.1	18.6	17.7
February	10.4	12.1	12.9	21.7	22.0	22.8	18.1	17.5
March	9.5	10.0	13.7	21.5	20.8	21.9	17.2	16.5
April	9.5	9.8	14.2	20.9	21.4	21.3	16.6	15.7
May	9.8	9.7	15.0	20.8	22.1	20.4	16.2	15.6
June	10.7	9.6	15.4	21.2	22.2	19.4	16.4	15.5
July	11.6	9.7	16.7	22.0	22.8	19.5	16.7	15.4
August	11.6	9.9	17.1	22.0	23.0	19.1	16.5	
September	11.4	10.0	17.6	22.6	22.8	18.4	16.1	
October	11.8	10.3	18.7	21.9	21.9	18.1	16.4	
November	12.2	10.9	19.1	21.4	22.2	17.9	16.4	
December	11.2	11.0	20.2	20.9	21.7	17.5	16.1	

## (b) Actual Numbers Unemployed (in thousands)

	Mar., 1929.	Mar., 1932.	Mar., 1933.	Mar., 1934.	July, 1934.	Mar., 1935.	June, 1935.	July, 1935.
Number of Insured Persons unem- ployed—								
Wholly unemployed	920	2,129	2,205	1,814	1,581	1,727	1,551	1,509
Temporarily stopped	200	427	511	317	499	324	368	402
Normally in casual employment ...	84	104	105	94	82	92	85	81
Total... ..	1,204	2,660	2,821	2,225	2,162	2,143	2,004	1,992

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

	Four weeks ended				Aggregate for 33 Weeks			
	Aug. 19, 1934.		Aug. 18, 1935.		1934.		1935.	
	Pas- sengers.	Goods.	Pas- sengers.	Goods.	Pas- sengers.	Goods.	Pas- sengers.	Goods.
	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
Great Western ...	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	6.7	9.0	6.8	9.1
London & North Eastern* ...	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.2	17.5	10.5	17.3
London Midland & Scottish ...	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.4	15.9	21.9	16.3	22.0
Southern ...	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.3	9.7	3.1	10.0	2.9
Total... ..	7.9	5.7	8.2	5.6	42.5	51.5	43.6	51.3

\* The London & North Eastern Railway Returns are made up a day earlier each week than the other lines.

## RETAIL TRADE

*(from the Board of Trade Journal)*

Change in value since same date in previous year

	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	July, 1934.	June, 1935.	July, 1935.
By CATEGORIES: Great Britain	%	%	%	%	%
Total ... ..	- 6.3	- 1.2	+ 3.1	+ 5.8	+ 6.7
Food and Perishables ... ..	- 2.6	- 3.6	+ 4.3	+ 7.1	+ 7.7
Other Merchandise of which					
Piece-goods* ... ..	-13.3	+ 5.0	- 7.3	-12.5	+ 1.5
(i) Household Goods ... ..	—	+10.7	- 5.4	- 4.6	+ 4.8
(ii) Dress Materials... ..	—	+ 3.2	- 8.8	-16.0	- 1.0
Women's Wear* ... ..	-10.6	- 0.1	+ 1.7	- 0.9	+ 7.0
(i) Fashion Departments ...	-12.7	- 0.5	+ 3.3	- 5.4	+ 9.6
(ii) Girls' & Children's Wear	-10.5	- 3.1	+ 1.9	- 5.3	+ 8.2
(iii) Fancy Drapery... ..	- 8.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.4	+ 5.0
Men's & Boys' Wear ... ..	- 8.4	- 0.8	+ 6.3	+ 8.2	+ 5.4
Boots & Shoes ... ..	- 8.6	- 2.0	+ 3.6	+ 9.5	+ 6.4
Furnishing Departments ... ..	-10.3	+ 6.6	+ 4.9	+ 9.9	+ 4.5
Hardware ... ..	- 8.7	+10.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 9.1
Fancy Goods ... ..	- 8.8	+ 4.5	- 0.5	+ 5.9	+ 5.8
Sports and Travel ... ..	- 9.7	- 4.2	+ 2.0	+ 5.2	+ 4.8
Miscellaneous and Unallocated	- 8.3	- 2.1	+ 1.3	+12.7	+ 7.0
By AREAS—					
All Categories—					
Scotland ... ..	- 4.9	- 0.2	+ 3.0	+ 5.7	+ 5.3
Wales & North of England ...	- 5.3	- 3.9	+ 2.3	+ 6.7	+ 6.1
South of England ... ..	- 3.9	- 2.4	+ 3.2	+ 7.9	+ 8.1
London, Central & West End	-13.0	+ 5.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	+ 6.6
London, Suburban ... ..	- 4.7	- 3.4	+ 6.1	+ 2.7	+ 6.6

\* Including some goods which cannot be allocated to sub-headings.

## OVERSEAS TRADE

Date.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Food.	Raw Materials.	Manufactured Goods.	Total.	Food.	Raw Materials.	Manufactured Goods.	Total.
Monthly Average—	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.	£ mn.
1925 ... ..	47.5	35.4	26.6	110.1	4.6	7.0	51.4	64.4
1929 ... ..	44.6	28.3	27.9	101.7	4.6	6.6	47.8	60.8
1930 ... ..	39.6	20.9	25.6	87.0	4.0	5.3	36.7	47.6
1931 ... ..	34.7	14.4	21.8	71.8	3.0	3.9	24.3	32.6
1932 ... ..	31.1	13.7	13.1	58.5	2.7	3.6	23.0	30.4
1933 ... ..	28.4	15.0	12.6	56.3	2.4	3.8	23.4	30.6
1934 ... ..	28.9	17.5	14.3	61.0	2.5	4.0	25.4	33.0
July, 1934 ... ..	26.8	16.6	14.3	58.0	2.3	3.8	26.0	33.2
July, 1935 ... ..	29.0	17.0	15.5	61.8	2.6	4.6	28.4	36.4

## SOME LEADING IMPORTS

Date.	Wheat.	Iron Ore and Scrap.	Raw Cotton.	Raw Wool.	Hides, Wet and Dry.	Wood Pulp.	Rubber.	Iron and Steel Manufactures.
Monthly Average—	(thous. cwt.)	(thous. tons)	(thous. centals of 100 lbs.)	(thous. centals of 100 lbs.)	(thous. cwt.)	(thous. tons)	(thous. centals of 100 lbs.)	(thous. tons)
1925 ... ..	8,071	373	1,578	606	155	103	163	227
1929 ... ..	9,314	480	1,283	678	98	137	330	235
1930 ... ..	8,731	363	1,011	652	108	128	326	243
1931 ... ..	9,952	185	909	707	106	122	237	237
1932 ... ..	8,803	159	1,048	765	105	153	176	133
1933 ... ..	9,366	234	1,169	793	120	162	189	81
1934 ... ..	8,554	392	1,054	659	116	187	395	114
July, 1934 ... ..	9,207	356	903	339	116	222	374	126
July, 1935 ... ..	8,495	469	765	579	143	190	266	90

## SOME LEADING EXPORTS

	Coal.	Iron and Steel.	Machinery.	Cotton Yarns.	Cotton Piece-Goods.	Woollen Tissues.	Worsted Tissues.	Motor Cars.
Monthly Average—	(thous. tons)	(thous. tons)	(thous. tons)	(mill. lbs.)	(mill. sq. yds.)	(thous. sq. yds.)	(thous. sq. yds.)	(number)
1925 ... ..	4,235	311	43	11.3	370	11,015	3,492	1,481
1929 ... ..	5,022	365	47	11.8	306	9,016	3,490	1,991
1930 ... ..	4,573	263	40	11.1	201	6,587	2,893	1,602
1931 ... ..	3,563	165	27	11.4	143	4,694	2,479	1,429
1932 ... ..	3,242	157	25	13.9	183	4,461	2,358	2,246
1933 ... ..	3,256	160	23	15.8	169	5,110	2,741	2,821
1934 ... ..	3,305	188	28	10.9	166	5,745	2,773	2,909
July, 1934 ... ..	3,379	197	29	10.3	170	6,683	3,223	2,403
July, 1935 ... ..	3,679	206	35	11.9	170	6,477	4,107	3,180

## PRICES

## 1. WHOLESALE PRICES

Date.	Index Number (Sept. 16th, 1931 = 100).				
	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Germany.
Average 1913 ...	115.8	101.1	111.1	112.0	91.9
1925 ...	177.9	152.3	154.1	148.9	130.2
1929 ...	150.9	139.4	141.3	146.0	126.1
1930 ...	129.3	125.1	124.3	125.0	103.8
1931 ...	107.7	103.5	105.5	103.5	101.9
1932 ...	103.5	89.3	92.0	93.1	88.7
1933 ...	103.5	93.7	87.7	86.6	85.7
1934 ...	106.4	111.1	83.1	84.2	90.4
End July, 1934 ...	106.7	112.8	81.4	83.3	91.3
„ June, 1935 ...	106.5	118.3	77.7	96.5	92.9
„ July, 1935 ...	106.9	120.2	75.9	98.2	93.9

Sources: U.K., "Financial Times"; U.S.A., Irving Fisher; France, Statistique Générale; Italy, Italian Chamber of Commerce; Germany, Statistische Reichsanstalt

## 2. RETAIL PRICES (cost of living)

Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
End of 1925 ...	71	48	125	80-85	80	75
1929 ...	57	52	115	75	80	66
1930 ...	38	54	105	75	75	53
1931 ...	31	54	90	75	75	47
1932 ...	23	55	85	70-75	70-75	42
1933 ...	24	56	85	70-75	70-75	42
1934 ...	25	56	85-90	70-75	70-75	43
End July, 1934 ...	23	56	85-90	65-70	70-75	42
„ June, 1935 ...	26	58	85-90	65-70	70	43
„ July, 1935 ...	26	58	85-90	65-70	70	43

The figures represent the percentage increase above July, 1914, which is equal to 100.

## 3. COMMODITY PRICES (average for month)

Date.	Wheat No. 1 N. Manitoba.	Sugar Centrifugals U.K.	Cotton American Middling.	Wool 64's tops avgs.	Pig-Iron, Cleveland No. 3.	Tin, Standard Cash.	Rubber, Plantation Sheet.
Average 1913 ...	per qr. s. d. 36 10	per cwt. s. d. —	per lb. d. 7.01	per lb. d. 29.4	per ton s. d. 58 1	per ton s. d. —	per lb. d. 36.4
1925 ...	66 4	12 9	12.65	54.4	72 9	261.4	34.4
1929 ...	54 0	9 0	10.29	38.4	70 4	203.4	10.4
1930 ...	40 1	6 7	7.44	26.4	67 0	142.4	5.4
1931 ...	28 2	6 4	5.08	23.4	58 7	118.4	3.4
1932 ...	30 6	5 9	5.29	22.4	58 6	136.4	2.4
1933 ...	28 2	5 4	5.53	28.4	62 3	194.4	3.4
1934 ...	30 11	4 8	5.66	30.4	66 10	230	6.4
July, 1934 ...	32 1	4 11	6.92	27.4	62 6	230.4	7
June, 1935 ...	32 3	4 8	6.78	28	67 6	227.4	6
July, 1935 ...	31 4	4 4	6.89	30.4	67 6	232.4	5.4





# LLOYDS BANK

LIMITED

## *Executor and Trustee Dept.*

If friends or relations are appointed Executors or Trustees, there can be no certainty that they will be alive or available when the time arrives for them to act. There can be no such doubt if Lloyds Bank is appointed.

The Bank offers to customers and others continuous and expert administration, and is responsible for the safe custody of the Trust funds. Full particulars may be obtained through any Branch.

*Head Office :  
71 Lombard Street,  
London, E.C.3*

CAUSTON  
LONDON

